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ford Dean and Francis B. Sumner, of the spawning habits of the Brook Lamprey as observed about one mile north of Van Cortlandt Park, New York City. These two records are, as far as known, the only ones for the species in this vicinity.

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NOTE ON THE HABITS OF THE YOUNG OF THE SQUIRREL HAKE AND SEA SNAIL

During the oceanographic cruise of the U. S. Fisheries schooner *Grampus* in the summer of 1913, large quantities of the Giant Scallop were dredged at many points on the continental shelf between Nantucket Lightship and the Virginia capes. In a number of instances these scallops were found to contain young examples of the squirrel hake, *Urophycis chuss* (Walbaum), ranging in length from 27 to 70 mm. With one exception all were taken in the region between Montauk Point and Cape May, and within the 20 fathom curve. The only occurrence at a greater depth was in 42 fathoms, 52 miles S.S.E. from Montauk Point.

Whether these young hake habitually live within the mantle cavity of the scallop, or whether they merely use it as a refuge on the approach of an enemy, is not known. The latter hypothesis appears to be the more plausible one. In the six dredge hauls in which young hake were thus taken, 27 examples were obtained from 59 scallops. In one instance, 11 hake were obtained from 9 scallops.

During the same cruise a number of young examples of the sea snail, *Liparis liparis* (Linnæus) were obtained from the mantle cavities of scallops at two stations, as follows:

Forty-five miles E.S.E. from Assateague, Va., in 30 fathoms, and 45 miles E. by S. from Cape Charles,

in 25 fathoms. These ranged in length from 20 to 29 mm. So far as known, this species has not been reported from so far south. A single example was also found in a scallop taken in 37 fathoms, 16 miles S. from Nantucket Lightship.

W. W. WELSH,
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE SALIENTIA OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Hyla pickeringii Storer, the "Spring peeper," is rather rare here, only two small "bayous" containing very few specimens having been found by the writer. These places were about six miles apart. I have heard this species sing only in December.

Hyla squirella Bosc., the commonest of the southern tree-toads, is found everywhere, in cornfields, sugar cane, about wells and under the eaves of stable roofs, barns, outhouses, etc. After a heavy thunder shower in September, 1911, hundreds of these little tree toads could be seen hopping along the country roads outside of Jacksonville. That same night the writer took 32 specimens from a velvet bean vine on the blank side of his cottage. The cry is rather coarse, sounding like: "Cra, cra, cra," etc., with a second's interval between each note. This species is noted for its rapid color changes.

Hyla femoralis Latreille is called the Pine tree toad, from its habit of frequenting the tops of pine trees almost exclusively, during the summer months. It resembles our own gray tree toad, with its rough skin and star-shaped dark patch on the back, but is smaller and more slender. Its usual color is dark reddish-brown or chestnut, but it can readily change from fleshy pink or pale gray to any shade of brown, gray or green. It is one of the shyest of tree toads, rarely caught except during the breeding season, when it frequents certain "bayous" in thousands. The